

IL'INSKIY, Andrey Ignat'yevich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KHRAMTSOV,
Nikolay Nikolayevich; FLEROV, S.K., red.; SVETLAYEVA, A.S.,
red.izd-va; KORNYUSHINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Recent developments in the chemical control of forest pests]
Novoe v khimicheskoi bor'be s vrediteliami lesa. Moskva, Gos-
lesbunizdat, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Forest insects) (Spraying and dusting)

FLEROV, V. (Gor'kiy)

Storage battery using nickel and zinc. Radio no.1:61
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Storage batteries)

FLEROV, V. A.

"The Cultivation of Plants from the Separation from the Seeds of the Cotyledon
(Cotylegen)," Dok AN. 60, No. 8, 1948.

X Sci. Res. Biol. Inst.; Rostov State Univ. imeni V. M. Molotov.

FLEROV, A.F.; FLEROV, V.A.; TSITSIN, N.V., akademik.

Regeneration of organs in plants. Dokl.AN SSSR 93 no.2:365-367 N '53.
(MLRA 6:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy biologicheskiy institut pri Rostovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni V.M.Molotova (for Flerov). 2. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for TSitsin).
(Regeneration (Botany))

FLEROV, V. A.

"The Restoration of Organs in Dicotyledonous Plants." Cand Biol Sci, Odessa State
U imeni N. I. Mechnikov, Min Higher Education USSR, Odessa, 1954. (KL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended
at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

FLEROV, V.A.

FLEROV, A.F.; FLEROV, V.A.

Substitution of a removed main branch by cotyledonary
axillary branches. Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.3:713-716 N '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy biologicheskiy institut pri
Rostov-skoy gosudarstvennoy universitete imeni V.M. Molotova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.
(Grafting)

FLEEROV, V. I.

"Effect of Scale on the Relation λ of the Friction Coefficient" p. 70-78,
in book Research in the Physics of Solids, ~~NY~~ Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957. 277 p. Ed. ~~X~~
Bol'shanina, M. A. Tomsk Universitet, Siberskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.

Personalities: Kostetskiy, B. I.; Kuznetsov, V. D.; Rozenberg, A. M.; Yereimin, A. N.;
Klushin, M. I., and Gordon, M. B.; Material tested: axle steel. Cutter: hard alloy
T 15 K 6. Machine: FMT-3. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 12
of which are Soviet.

This collection of articles is meant for metallurgical physicists and for
engineers of the metal-working industry. This book contains results of
research in the field of failure and plastic deformation of ~~XX~~ materials, mainly
of metals, Problems of cutting, abrasion, friction, and wear of solid materials.
(Metals) are discussed.

SOV/137-59-1-1167

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 158 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Flerov, V. I.

TITLE: On the Effect of Growths on the Relationship Between the Friction Coefficient and the Velocity (O vliyanii narostov na zavisimost' koeffitsiyenta treniya ot skorosti)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po fiz. tverdogo tela. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 70-78

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the effect of growths (G) on the relationship between the friction (F) coefficient and the velocity (v) under 1-, 2-, 3-, 10-, and 20-kg loads and with v in the 0.5 - 600 m/min range on an apparatus built from a 1A62 screw-cutting lathe with the cutter, located in front of the carrier at a distance of 40 mm, removing a thin wide shaving off an axle-steel bar. The depth and the degree of hardening of the surface layer were studied by the microhardness method, a metallographic investigation of the G was carried out, and its microhardness was determined. It was discovered that under different loads the F coefficient changes differently in relation to v; under heavy loads two maxima related to the processes of

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SOV/137-59-1-1167

On the Effect of Growths on the Relationship Between the Friction (cont.)

seizing and formation of G are found on the F-coefficient —vs.—v relationship curve. The author shows that a G is a monolithic body with a schistose structure, without internal cracks, and with a hardness which surpasses that of the parent metal by 100 - 300%. A comparison of the regularities found in cutting and the F revealed a connection between the F coefficient and its velocity relationships; a complex relationship between the F coefficient and v and the roughness (especially at a v of 0.5 - 40 m/min) was found to obtain in cutting. The results of the work have confirmed V. D. Kuznetsov's hypothesis on the effect of G on the process of external F; however, the absence of G does not necessarily correspond to an invariance of the F coefficient.

A. N.

Card 2/2

1. K. K. F. F. F.

AUTHOR KUZNETSOV V.D., Corresponding Member of the Academy PA - 3021
FLEROV V.I.,

TITLE On the Problem of the Dependence of the Friction Coefficient Upon Velocity.
(K voprosu o zavisimosti koeffitsienta treniya ot skorosti -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1050-1052 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT The present paper investigates the influence exercised by protuberances upon the velocity dependence of the friction coefficient in connection with the gliding friction of steel on steel and of the hard alloy T15K6 on steel. For this purpose a spherical sample of a radius of 2,5 mm was rubbed against a cylindrical rod made of steel used for the production of truck axles. The experimental results are given in diagrams and are as follows: The dependence of the friction coefficient upon velocity is in reality essentially determined by reciprocal interlocking and by the forming of protuberances. If the sample of the hard alloy is under a stress of 1,2 kg, no protuberances are observed because of the slightness of friction and the friction coefficient is independent of velocity. In all other cases a maximum of the friction coefficient is observed on the curve of the velocity dependence. This maximum may be explained by the interlocking and by the forming of protuberances. Such protuberances occur at velocities of from 1-2 mm upwards. The position of the maximum depends upon the respective temperature dependence of the plasticity of the investigated steel. As a result of interlocking and the forming of protuberances the surface layer becomes plastically de-

Card 1/2

On the Problem of the Dependence of the Friction Coefficient PA - 3021
Upon Velocity.

formed. The work to be expended on plastic deformation is attains a maximum in the case of such velocities in which the friction coefficient is the highest (~ 10 m/min.). Thus the maximum of the friction coefficient at velocities of from 6 to 10 m/min is explained by interlocking and by the forming of protuberances.

In the case of the pair steel - steel (in the case of stresses of 1,2 and 3,0 kg) the friction coefficient increases within the velocity interval of from 200 to 600 m/min and attains values that are higher than the initial maximum. Here probably the friction coefficient increases as a result of the increase of the actual contact surface. In the cases of the friction of steel on steel and stresses of 10,0 and 20,0 kg, and in the case of friction of the hard alloy on steel many protuberances are formed. More details are discussed.

(1 ill.. and 1 table)

ASSOCIATION	Siberian Physical-Technical Institute of the State University of Tomsk
PRESENTED BY	
SUBMITTED	10.10.1956
AVAILABLE	Library of Congress
Card 2/2	

FLEROV, V. I. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Variation of the coefficient
of friction ^{with} ~~and~~ speed during friction of ^{solid} ~~hard~~ alloys and steel on steel."

Tomsk, 1958. 9 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Tomsk State Univ im
V. V. Kuybyshev), 100 copies (KL, 36-58, 110)

Flerov, V. N.

Flerov, V. N.

"The Aging of Sodium-Zinc Solutions and Its Effect on Electrode Processes."
Min Higher Education USSR. Gor'kiy Polytechnic Inst imeni A. A. Zhdanov.
Chair of the Technology of Electrochemical Production. Gor'kiy, 1955
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320009-9

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320009-9"

FIEROV, V. N.

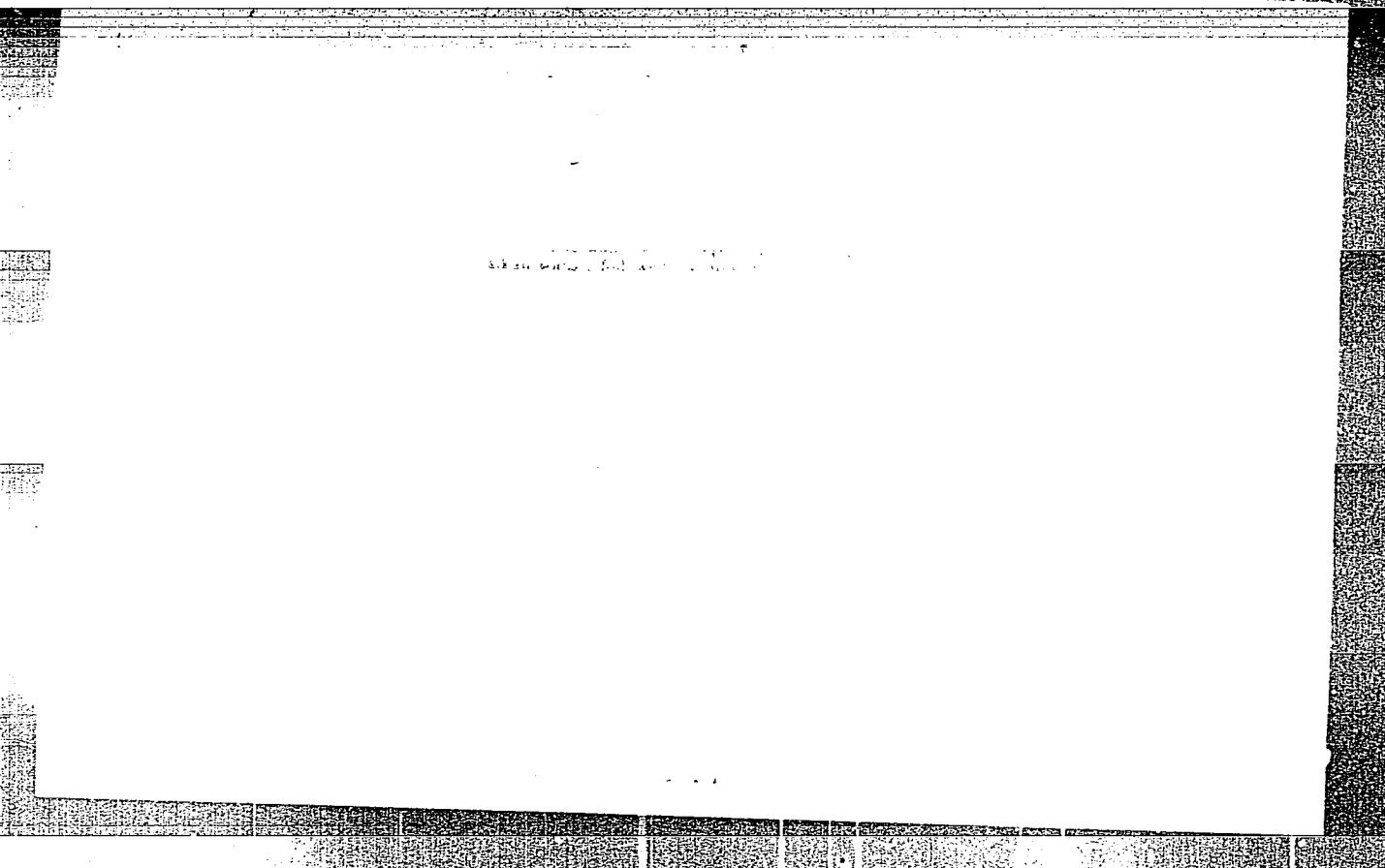
electrochemistry

At the 4th All-Union Conference on Electrochemistry, called by the Department of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR, held in Moscow on 1-6 October 1956, reports by S. A. Rozentavey and V. I. Loxina (Leningrad) and S. F. Solitskaya and L. A. Leont'yeva (Podol'sk) dealt with the mechanism of the activity of iron electrodes in alkali storage batteries. Papers by T. A. Kryukova (Moscow) and V. N. Fierov (Gor'kiy) were concerned with the processes that take place in cells and storage batteries in which an alkaline zincate electrolyte is employed. ("The 4th All-Union Conference on Electrochemistry" by B. N. Zolotarev, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 31, No 2, Feb 1957, pp 534-537)

SO: Sci Info Rpt, FDD Sum 1451, 5 Sept 1957, Confidential, p54

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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8(1)

AUTHOR: Flerov, V. N.

SOV/156-59-2-47/48

TITLE: The Nickel-Zinc-Accumulator (Nikel-tsinkovyy akkumulyator)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 402-405 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By way of introduction the disadvantages of the nickel-zinc-accumulators are discussed; The sedimentation of zinc-sponge and poisoning of the positive electrode by zincate. The author reports about the qualities of nickel-zinc-accumulators with metal-ceramic nickel-oxide-electrodes and zinc-powder-electrodes, with the zinc-powder being held together by a cellophane diaphragm. The examined accumulators were of various sizes and had a capacity of 0.5 amp/h to 15 amp/h. Accumulators with non-laminated nickel-oxide electrodes showed a more stable capacity at repeated charging and discharging; they were less liable to poisoning by zincate. Zinc-oxides and zinc-carbonates considerably reduced the capacity (Fig 2). This can be avoided by adding bariumhydroxide to the electrolyte and by protecting the accumulator from the carbon-dioxide contents of the air. Potashlye with an addition of lithium-hydroxide, which also acts as capacity-increasing, was used as an electrolyte. The

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The Nickel-Zinc-Accumulator

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danger that zinc-crystals of the zinc-powder electrode might grow through the cellophane wrap, can be prevented by soaking the cellophane in a magnesium-chloride solution, and by preventing the concentration of power lines at certain places of the electrode, and an overcharging of the zinc-electrode (Fig 3). The nickel-zinc-accumulator can operate at current densities of from 10 - 15 amp/dm² and at temperatures of from -30 to + 40 degrees. It is cheaper than the zinc-silver-accumulator or the cadmium-nickel-accumulator and gives a higher voltage. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED BY: Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv
Gor'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. A. A. Zhdanova
(Chair for Technology of Electro-Chemical Products Gor'kiy
Polytechnic Institute imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1958

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/003/007/019
A166/A129

AUTHOR: Flerov, V. N.

TITLE: The effects of zincate on the characteristics of lamellar nickel oxide electrodes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1961, 338, abstract 3K151.
(Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1959, v. 15, no. 5, 41 - 48)

TEXT: A study was made of the effects of zincate on the drop in capacity (Q) of lamellar nickel oxide electrodes in nickel-zinc accumulators. At only 19 - 20 cycles the Q loss comprises 75 - 80%. The strongest poisoning of the electrodes occurs when they are stored in an uncharged state or with systematic heavy discharges. Washing the poisoned electrodes in alkali only partially restores their Q. The incorporation of Ca(OH)_2 into the zinc electrode inhibits poisoning of the nickel oxide electrode for some time.

Summary by V. Palanker

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Flürov, V.H.

SOV/60-59-1-21/44

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Discharge of Powdered Zinc Electrodes
(O mekhanizme razryada poroshkovogo tsinkovogo elektroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, ³² Nr 1, pp 132-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was the study of discharge characteristics of the powdered zinc electrode in alkaline electrolytes. It turned out that its porosity (compactness of its particles packing) has the most significant effect on these characteristics. The study of discharge characteristics of the powdered zinc electrodes of various porosity, as well as of the properties of the zincate electrolytes obtained by the discharge of these electrodes, has shown that the powdered electrodes of low porosity are passivated sooner than the monolithic electrodes. The electrodes of high porosity wrapped in cellophan are not passivated even at relatively high current densities. When powdered electrodes are discharged, the maximum concentration of zincate in the electrolyte is lower than in the case of monolithic electrodes. Such solutions are almost immune to the process of aging. The difference in discharge characteristics of the powdered and monolithic electrodes can

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SOV/60-59-1-21/44

On the Mechanism of Discharge of Powdered Zinc Electrodes

be explained by the constant rejuvenation of the working surface of the powdered electrode and by the quicker aging of the hydroxide film which is formed on the electrode surface during a discharge.
There are 5 tables and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet, and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A. Zhdanova
(Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1957

Card 2/2

8.100

77515
SOV/80-33-1-24/49

AUTHOR: Flerov, V. N.

TITLE: Concerning the Causes for the Decrease of Capacity
in Zinc Electrodes of Alkaline Zinc Storage Batteries

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 140-
146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The "zinc utilization coefficient" K_u of zinc powder
electrodes decreases on repeated charging and discharging,
and also during long periods of inactivity. After 52
charge-discharge cycles K_u decreased from 75-84% to 30-
35%. K_u of electrodes stored in discharged state de-
creased to 50% after 9 cycles. Batteries stored in
charged state were more stable, and after an initial
decrease of K_u to 60-70%, this value remained practically
constant during further storage. Charged batteries
stored at 40° C showed a considerably higher decrease of
 K_u than uncharged ones. The admixture of carbonates

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Concerning the Causes for the Decrease
of Capacity in Zinc Electrodes of
Alkaline Zinc Storage Batteries

77515
SOV/80-33-1-24/49

(K_2CO_3) to KOH decreased the capacity of the electrodes, and so did mercury, tin salts, and SiO_3 additives used to slow down the zinc corrosion of the electrodes. LiOH additive noticeably increased K_u . It was also established that charging with low-density current increased K_u considerably and stabilized the capacity of the electrodes. Experimental part of the study was performed by Kozhakova, A. A., Semenova, E. P., and Aristova, L. S. There are 5 figures; 2 tables; and 20 references, 2 U.K., 1 French, 1 Swiss, 16 Soviet. The U.K. references are: G. Drumm, Pat. 365125 (1936); H. G. Andre, Pat. 813319 (1936).

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kiy Institute of Technology imeni A. A. Zhdanov
(Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A. A. Zhdanova)

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1958
Card 2/2

FLEROV, V. N.

5.4700

27515

S/080/60/033/006/021/04/XX
D217/D302

AUTHOR: Flyerov, V. N.

TITLE: On alkaline accumulators with a copper electrode

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 6, 1960,
1340 - 1347

TEXT: The purpose of this work was to study the electrical properties of a reversible copper electrode during cycling, as well as the properties of copper-nickel and copper-zinc accumulators. Cupric oxide electrodes, prepared by a method described by the author earlier (Ref. 15: ZhPKh, XXX, 1326, 1957) were used for the investigation. A.V. Afrin, V.N. Kuroshkin, and G.V. Bessert participated in the experiments. The initial "copper" electrode thus consisted essentially of a mass of cupric oxide with a surface layer of copper and a copper conductor. The method of preparing nickel oxide electrodes of the non-laminar metalloceramic type and of the zinc powder electrodes is described by the authors in papers (Ref. 16: ZhPKh, XXXII, 1308, 1959), (Ref. 17: ZhPKh, Card 1/4

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S/080/60/033/006/021/041/XX
D217/D302

On alkaline accumulators with ...

XXXIII, 140, 1960). The relationships between copper electrode potential and capacity were found by connecting the copper electrode with monolithic nickel electrodes in a vessel completely filled with electrolyte. The potential of the copper electrode was determined with reference to an auxiliary zinc electrode. The Cu-Ni accumulators were assembled from 2 nickel oxide and 1 copper electrodes. Different electrodes were kept apart by means of plastic separators. A KOH solution of density 1.30 was used as the electrolyte. Nickel electrodes were used to limit the capacity of such accumulators. The accumulators were charged at a current density of 16 mA/cm² until the active substance of the copper electrode had been fully reduced, this being accompanied by a jump in the charging voltage to 1.8 V. The capacity of the copper electrode was determined in relation to an auxiliary zinc electrode, while, discharging to a potential of 1.1 V. The Cu-Zn accumulators were made of 2 zinc and 1 copper electrodes. Different electrodes were kept apart by a cellophane diaphragm, as well as by plastic linings. The block of electrodes were placed in an organic glass

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On alkaline accumulators with ...

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D217/D302

vessel, which was filled with a KOH solution of density 1.25. A copper electrode was used to limit the capacity of the accumulators. Prior to assembly, the copper electrode was subjected to complete cathodic reduction, using inert anodes. The accumulators were charged and discharged at a current density of 4.0 mA/cm². Charging was discontinued when the e.m.f. had reached 1.1 V. 0.5 V was taken as the final discharge voltage. It was found that a copper electrode can be used in accumulators only in the first anodic reaction, the product of which is Cu₂O. The capacity of the copper electrode drops relatively rapidly during cycling, particularly at higher current densities. Extended periods of idling of the electrode do not affect its properties adversely. A copper powder electrode absorbs oxygen gas, but does not react with hydrogen gas at atmospheric pressure. Cu-Ni and Cu-Zn accumulators have relatively low discharge voltages, but possess low internal resistances and give smooth discharge curves. There are 5 figures and 19 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read

Card 3/4

27515

On alkaline accumulators with ...

S/080/60/033/006/021/041/XX
D217/D302

as follows: R. Gliksman, C.K. Morehouse, J. Electrochem. Soc.,
104, 10, 589, 1957; E.A. Schumacher, G.W. Heise, J. Electrochem.
Soc., 99, 8, 191, 1952; A. Hickling, V. Teylor, Trans. Faraday Soc.
44, 262, 1948; A.J. Allmand, J. Chem. Soc., 97, 603, 1910.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A.
Zhdanova (Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute imeni A.A.
Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1959

JK

Card 4/4

~~F-LIAROV, V-N~~

S/080/60/033/010/011/029
D216/D306

AUTHORS: ~~Flyerov, V.N.~~, Shchegol', Sh.S., Armenskaya, L.V., and
Galkin, L.G.

TITLE: Electrolysis of hydrochloric acid solutions of
bivalent copper

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 10, 1960,
2245 - 2252

TEXT: The regeneration of chlorine from hydrochloric acid formed
in large quantities during the synthesis of DDT, polyvinylchloride
etc. presents a very real problem. In their experimental work, the
authors studied the electrode characteristics, of hydrochloric so-
lutions of cupric chloride. The equivalent potential for the reac-
tion $\text{Cu}^{++} + 3\text{Cl}^- + e \rightleftharpoons \text{CuCl}_3$ was determined with a polished pla-
tinum electrode in a series of solutions with constant HCl concen-
trations ($\sim 20\%$) and varying concentrations of CuCl_2 and CuCl . ✓

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Electrolysis of hydrochloric ...

S/080/60/033/010/011/029
D216/D306

The sum of the molar concentrations was determined with a potentiometer type PPTV-1. To avoid oxidation of the monovalent copper the measurements were taken in an atmosphere of CO_2 ; cupric chloride

in solution was analyzed iodometrically, cuprous chloride using permanganate and iron-ammonium alum. Hydrochloric acid was titrated with sodium hydroxide solution using methyl orange as indicator. The equivalent potential for the reaction $\text{CuCl}_2 + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} +$

$+ 3\text{Cl}^-$ was determined with a copper electrode in a series of solutions with constant HCl and varying CuCl_2 concentrations (from 29 to 138 gm/l). To prevent cupric ions appearing in the solution, copper metal powder was sprinkled in and the experiment was conducted in an atmosphere of CO_2 . The article shows the normal poten-

tials of certain oxidation-reduction reactions; the relationship between cathode potential and current density; the relationship between potential and current density in hydrochloric acid solutions of cupric and cuprous chlorides. Cathode-impervious graphite,

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S/080/60/033/010/011/029
D216/D306

Electrolysis of hydrochloric ...

temperature 80°; the relationship between the cathode potential and current density in various electrolytes; the change of potential of a porous graphite cathode with current density at various rates of flow of the electrolyte; anode polarization curves in HCl solutions of CuCl_2 . The electrolyzer for electrolysis of HCl solutions of CuCl_2 at 40 amps loading; relationship between current efficiency and current density. It is concluded that 1) The limiting current density with impervious graphite electrodes is increased with decreasing monovalent Cu ions in solution and rising temperature. For porous electrodes the basic factor is the rate of flow of the electrolyte; the temperature and thickness of these cathodes have comparatively little effect. 2) Polarization when chlorine is evolved from HCl solution of bivalent Cu is comparatively small at higher c.d. 3) The current efficiency depends on the type of cathode graphite, the current density and the rate of flow of the electrolyte. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the

Card 3/4

Electrolysis of hydrochloric ...

S/080/60/033/010/011/029
D216/D306

English-language publications read as follows: I. Gordon, Chem. Eng., 5, 187, 1953; Ch.P. Roberts, Chem. Eng. Progr., 46, 9, 456, 1950.

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1959

Card 4/4

FLEROV, V.N.

Effect of the superimposition of alternating current to electrode processes in zincate electrolytes. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1547-1554 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Electric currents, Alternating) (Zincates)

FLEROV, V.N.

Copper oxide galvanic cells with a higher discharge voltage.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:2032-2038 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
(Electrodes, Copper)

FLEROV, V.N., Primali uchastiye: MOKRETISOV, A.M.; FLEROV, VYACH.N.

Effect of liquid glass admixture on the characteristics of a lead
anode in plumbite electrolytes. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2261-
2268 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Lead) (Electrolysis)

< FLEROV, V.N.

Problems of alkaline copper-zinc storage batteries. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.3:462-467 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Zhdanova,
kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.
(Storage batteries)

FLEROV, V.N.

Photoelectrochemical effect in the cathodic process in zincate electrolytes. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.10:2183-2186 O '62.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A.Zhdanova.

AM4022017

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Vladimir Sergeyevich; Flerov, Valeriy Nikolayevich

Latest achievements in the field of chemical sources of current
(Noveyshiye dostizheniya v oblasti khimicheskikh istochnikov
toka) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 63. 0254 p. illus., biblio.
6,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: chemical batteries, electric batteries, chemical current source, dry cell, wet cell, storage battery, fuel cell

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book considers the most interesting chemical batteries introduced and tested during the last 15--20 years, as well as the research done on earlier types electrochemical current sources. The most important work is reported in the form of an extensive review of the literature. The book can be useful to consumers of chemical batteries, workers in research institutions and in enterprises related to the dry-cell and storage-battery industry,

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AM4022017

and also students and instructors of electrochemical departments of higher institutions of learning. Chapters 8 and 11 and individual sections of Chs. 6 and 10 (Sec. 6-1a and 10-5) were written by V. S. Bagotskiy. The remaining chapters were written by V. N. Flyerov.

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Ch. 2. Alkali-zinc elements and their analogs - - 17

Ch. 3. Pile batteries for high voltage - - 58

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Ch. 5. Galvanic cells with anodes of light metals - - 78

Ch. 6. Some standby cells - - 118

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SUB CODE: EE, CH, MA

SUBMITTED: 18Mar63

NR REF SOV: 098

OTHER: 192

DATE ACQ: 11Mar64

Card 3/3

FLEROV, V.N.

Effect of the conditions of charging on the electrochemical characteristics of the silver electrode in silver-zinc batteries.

Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 6 no.2:280-285 '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A.Zhdanova,
kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.

(Silver electrodes) (Storage batteries)

FLEROV, V.N.

Change of the electrochemical characteristics of some powder electrodes after a long period of inactivity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 6 no.3:449-454 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Zhdanova, kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.
(Storage batteries) (Electrodes)

FLEROV, V.N.

Change of the electrochemical characteristics of reversible silver electrodes under the effect of certain admixtures. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.5:829-833 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.

FLEROV, V.N.

Change of the efficiency of some powder electrodes during their
cycling. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1768-1772 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

FLEROV, V.N.

Mechanism of processes in a silver electrode of silver-zinc storage batteries. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:1980-1987 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Zhdanova.

L 16525-63

ENP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ESD-3 JD/RH

S/076/63/037/004/015/029

AUTHOR: Flerov, V. N., Flerov, Vyach. N.

TITLE: Causes of lead electrode polarization in alkaline solutions upon superposition of an alternating current

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 862-867

TEXT: Superposition of an alternating current on a lead electrode in alkaline solutions results in a considerable displacement of its potential in a negative direction. This is particularly evident after a certain limiting current density has been reached. The greatest effect on the electrode potential occurs with alternating current of 200-500 cycles. The electrolyzer for the investigations was a U-shaped glass vessel with a lead electrode in each vertical element. The electrolyte was a 200 g/l solution of NaOH or a base saturated with PbO. The effect of the current density, time of the process, the presence of plumbite and certain other admixtures, the temperature, and the frequency of the current are studied. The degree of polarization diminishes greatly with time with a stepped change in potential being observed in plumbite solutions. On the other hand, when the current is of high frequency, the shift of potential increases with time. Oscillographic determinations of the time-potential relation show that the main

Card 1/2

L 16925-63

S/076/63/037/004/015/029

Causes of lead electrode polarization in ...

reason for the change in the resultant lead potential under the action of an alternating current of sufficient density is the shift toward negative values of the equilibrium potential of the electrode. This explains the formation of a metastable form of lead during the cathode half periods. This is due to the solid phase reduction of the oxide layer which appears on the lead during the anode half periods. There are 6 figures. The one English-language reference reads as follows: J. Burbank, J. Electrochem. Soc., 106, 369, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A. A. Zhdanova (Gorky Polytechnical Institute imeni A. A. Zhdanov), Gorky

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1962

Card 2/2

FLEROV, V.N.

Causes of minima and maxima of electrode potentials. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 37 no.6:1243-1250 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
(Electrodes)

FLEROV, V.N.

Mechanism of electrode processes of the copper oxide electrode.
Zhur'fiz.khim. 37 no.8:1733-1738 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Electrodes, Copper) (Electromotive force)

FLEROV, V.N.; UZINGER, L.V.; PAVLOVA, L.I.

Effect of a copper additive on the electrical characteristics
of reversible iron powder electrodes. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37
no.2:373-379 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Zhdanova.

FLEROV, V.N.

Causes responsible for chemical polarization in the cathodic reduction of some oxide electrodes. Trudy po khim.i khim.tekh. no.1:43-48 '64.

Self-regulation of a true current density in some oxide electrodes. Ibid.:49-53 (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted January 14, 1963.

PIEROV, V.N.

Use of the "secondary reactions" for the qualitative evaluation
of the true reacting surface in copper oxide electrodes.
Elektrokhimiya 1 no.5:566-571 My '65. (MIRA 1886)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii Institut imeni Zhdanova.

FLEROV, V.N.; PAVLOVA, L.I.; UZINGER, L.V.

Characteristics of the secondary electrode process in the
powder-type reversible iron electrodes. Zhur. prikl. khim.
38 no.3:569-574 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Zhdanova.
Submitted February 21, 1963.

FLEROV, V. M.

"Calculating Results of Lowering Cost in Each Production Operation," Tabak.,
13, No.1, 1952

GLUKHOV, P.P., nauchn. sotr.; MUKHACHEV, B.I., nauchn. stor.;
TSYBYKTAROVA, D.S., nauchn. sotr.; ~~LEBOV, V.S.~~ kand.
ist. nauk. glav. red.; GOVORKOV, A.A., kand. ist. nauk,
red.; TUTOLMINA, O.N., kand. ist. nauk, red.;
CHERNYSHEVA, V.I., red.; SHARAPOV, V.A., nauchn. sotr.;
red.; SIMKHO, Kh.S., red.

[The working class' effort for the reconstruction and
development of Far Eastern industry, 1922-1925; collection
of documents and materials] Bor'ba rabocheho klassa za
vosstanovlenie i razvitie promyshlennosti Dal'nevostochnoi
oblasti(1922-1925 gg.); sbornik dokumentov i materialov.
Khabarovsk, Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 412 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Zaveduyushchaya arkhivnym otделom Khabarovskogo Krayevogo
ispolnitel'nogo komiteta (for Chernysheva). 2. Tsentral'nyy
gosudarstvennyy arkhiv RSFSR Dal'nego Vostoka (for Sharapov).

SHCHERBA, G.N.; YERMOLAYEV, K.Ye.; KAYUPOV, A.K.; KIM, V.A.; NIKITINA, L.G.;
FLEROV, Ya.A.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, red.; BOK, I.I., red.;
SEMENOVA, M.V., red.; POPOV, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Geology of the Leninogorsk and Zyryanovsk mine regions in the
Altai Mountains] Geologiya Leninogorskogo i Zyrianovskogo
rudnykh polei na Altae. Pod red.K.I.Satpaeva. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geoli okhrane nedr, 1957. 370 p.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Alma-Ata.
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Structural)

FLEROV, Ye.A.

Mercury mineralization in eastern Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Kazakh.
SSH. Ser. geol. no.2:14-27 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Kazakhstan--Mercury ores)

FLEROV, Ye.A.

Origin of birbirites in Charskiy District in the western Kalba
Range. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.2:57-72 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Charskiy District--Birbirites)

Prigovitch V. G. Prigovitch V. G.

Synthesizing a class of optimum automata

AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 159, no. 1, 1974, pp. 1-3

AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 159, no. 1, 1974, pp. 1-3

ABSTRACT: Synthesizing automata is theoretically possible under certain conditions. At moments t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n the automaton receives as a random sequence to the automaton $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

arrive as a random sequence to the automaton $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ depending to each payoff, the automaton makes one of $n \geq 2$ moves, the distribution of probabilities of the moving sequence being dependent on the sequence $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ capable of arriving with the aim of achieving a maximum payoff.

With $n=2$ and $n=3$ the automaton makes one of $n \geq 2$ moves.

Card 1/2

10.10-65

SESSION NR: AP5001976

data are found: (1) The automaton is a...
...an almost surely finite...
...will ensure optimal...
...continuar.

RECOMMENDATION: Vy*emslitel'ny'y tsentr AN SSSR (Computing Center, AN SSSR)

4Apr64

SRAGOVICH, V.G. (Moskva); FLEKOV, Yu.A. (Moskva)

One class of stochastic automata. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.2:
66-73 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

FLEROVA, A.V.

X ray data in the treatment of patients with Urov disease. Ortop.
travm. i protez. 18 no.6:51 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i
vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii (dir. - prof. Z.V.Bazilevskaya).
(ARTHRITIS) (JOINTS--RADIOGRAPHY)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022483

S/0217/64/009/002/0217/0225

AUTHOR: By*zov, A. L.; Flerova, G. I.

TITLE: Electrophysiological investigation of frog olfactory epithelium

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 217-225

TOPIC TAGS: olfactory epithelium, R. temporaria frog, epithelium biopotential, olfactory stimulus, epithelium cell receptor, chloroform, acetone, ethyl ether, inhibited reaction, off-effect, potential oscillation difference, classification of smell

ABSTRACT: Microelectrodes implanted in the olfactory epithelium of decapitated R. temporaria frogs were used to determine the nature of electric reactions to various aromatic stimuli. Stimulation was produced by holding a syringe filled with an aromatic substance 0.5 cm from the epithelium by passing pressurized air through a vessel containing an aromatic substance, or by blowing the aromatic substance on the epithelium. Potentials were amplified and then picked up by a ENO-1 cathode oscillograph and the picture was photographed from the screen. Findings indicate that potential oscillations in the

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Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4022483

olfactory epithelium are produced by the cell receptors and not by the olfactory hairs. Chloroform, acetone, and ethyl ether vapors inhibit the reactions produced by aromatic oils, methylbenzoate, and others. Cessation of chloroform, acetone, and ethyl ether vapor stimuli is accompanied by an off-effect. The form of potential oscillations differs for the various olfactory stimuli when applied for a prolonged period (2 to 5 sec). Potential oscillation differences are more easily identified when the stimulus is repeated for a short period. Using the degree of inhibition reaction to a repeated stimulus as a criterion, the 20 smells in this study can be classified into 5 groups. Perception of smell differences appears to be more poorly developed in frogs than in higher animals and man. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Biological Physics AN SSSR); Institut biologii vodokhranilisph, AN SSSR, Borok (Institute of Reservoir-Biology, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Nov62

DATE ACQ: 13Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 025

Card

2/2

MALYUKINA, G.A.; FLEROVA, G.N.

Recent data on functions of the forebrain in bony fishes. Zhur.
ob. biol. 21 no.5:381-382 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chair of Animal Physiology, the State University, Moscow.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--FISHES) (BRAIN)

ZNAMENSKIY, Ye.B.; KONUSOVA, V.V.; KRINBERG, I.A.; POPOLITOV, E.I.;
FLEROVA, K.V.; TSYKHANSKIY, V.D.

Distribution of titanium, niobium, and tantalum in granitoids
containing sphenes. Geokhimiia no.9:800-805 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Geochemistry, Siberian Branch of the
Academy of U.S.S.R., Irkutsk.

(Geochemistry)

BOGOMOLOV, Gerasim Vasil'yevich; YANSHINA, Mariya Sergeyevna, akademik;
PLOTNIKOVA, Galina Nikolayevna; FLEROVA, Lyusi Igorevna;
GARMONOV, I.V., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; BEL'ZATSKAYA, L.,
red, izd-va; ATLAS, A., tekhn. red.

[Underground water in the central and western parts of the Russian Platform (Paleozoic)] Podzemnye vody tsentral'noi i zapadnoi chastei Russkoi platformy (paleozoi). [By] G.V. Bogomolov i dr. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1962. 167 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk. Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem imeni F.P. Savarenskogo.
(Russian Platform—Water, Underground)

BOGOMOLOV, G.V.; PLOTNIKOVA, G.N.; FLEROVA, L.I.

Paleohydrogeological conditions governing the formation of
underground waters in the Moscow Artesian Basin and adjacent areas.
Trudy Lab.gidrobeol.probl. 45:3-22 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Water, Underground)

BOGOMOLOV, G.V.; PLOTNIKOVA, G.N.; FLEROVA, L.I.

Methods of compiling paleohydrogeological maps as revealed by the
studies in the Moscow Artesian Basin. Trudy Lab.gidrogeol.probl..45:
23-26 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Water,Underground—Maps)

KAMARDINKIN, N.P.; SHUVAYEV, A.S.; PALKIN, V.I.; NERKOVA, A.S.; TARABAN'KO,
P.I.; KHOLMSKIY, R.V.; GRIPP, L.V.; DOBASHIN, G.S.; FLEROVA, L.I.;
MAKSIMOV, N.H.; RAFIYENKO, I.I.; PAL'MOV, I.I.; UVAROV, I.M.;
DUBROVIN, P.Ye.; LIKHACHEVA, O.A.; UVAROVA, I.I.

Conference of the Teaching Staff and Students of the Moscow
Geological Prospecting Institute. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol.
i razv. 6 no.12:143-148 D '63 (NIRA 18:2)

KAMARDINKIN, N.P.; SHUVAYEV, A.S.; PALKIN, V.I.; NEMKOVA, A.S.; TARABAN'KO,
P.I.; KHOLMSKIY, R.V.; GNIPP, L.V.; DOBASHIN, G.S.; FLEROVA, L.I.;
MAKSIMOV, N.M.; RAFIYENKO, I.I.; PAL'MOV, I.I.; UVAROV, I.M.;
DUBROVIN, P.Ye.; LIKHACHEVA, O.A.; UVAROVA, I.I.

Conference of the Teaching Staff and Students of the Moscow
Geological Prospecting Institute. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i
razv. 6 no.12:143-148 D '63. (MIRA 18:2)

FLEROVA, L. N.

Production of underwear Moskva, Gos. izd-vo mestnoi promyshl. RSFSR, 1946.
95 p. (52-41526)

TT670.F5

FLEROVA, L.N.; SHEFER, V.A.; MINAYEVA, T.M., redaktor; NEKRASOVA, O.L.,
tekhnicheskly redaktor.

[Sewing machines in the knit goods industry] Shveinye mashiny tri-
kotazhnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Mini-
sterstva promyshlennykh tovarov.shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954.
167 p. (MLRA 8:3)

(Sewing machines)

FLEROVA, Lyudmila Nikolayevna

MODESTOVA, Tat'yana Alekseyevna; FLEROVA, Lyudmila Nikolayevna; BUZOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KUKIN, G.N., prof., retsenzent; POZHIDAYEV, N.N., dotsent, retsenzent; VARSHAVSKAYA, L.S., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Material used in the clothing industry] Materialovedenie shveinogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1957. 438 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Clothing industry--Equipment and supplies)

FLEROVA, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; LOMOVA, V.S., inzh.

Pattern design for a tricot jacket. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.24:
176-179 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra shveytnogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo
instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Knit goods) (Dressmaking--Pattern design)

SAVVATEYEVA, Zinaida Vladimirovna. Prinimal uohastiye PLUNGYAN, T.M.,
kand. tekhn.nauk; FLEROVA, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; GOL'DBERG, N.V., prep. tekhnika, retsenzent;
TIMONINA, Ye.P., prep. tekhnika, retsenzent; GABOVA, D.M.,
red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the manufacture of knit clothing] Tekhnologiya
trikotazhno-shveinogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gizlepgrom,
1963. 430 p. (MIRA 163)

1. Ivantsevskiy trikotazhnyy tekhnikum (for Flerova).
(Knit goods industry)

PIERGVA, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; BATRUSSEVICH, V.M., inzh.

Methods for the analysis of the molding properties of knit
fabrics. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.28:112-1.9 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii shveytnogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

SAVOSTITSKIY, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; FLEROVA, L.N., kand.
tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Design of the fitted parts of knitted outerwear. Tekst. prcm.
24 no.11:47-51 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti
(MTILP).

BUZOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; POZHIDAYEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
MODESTOVA, Tat'yana Alekseyevna; PAVLOV, Anatoliy
Ivanovich; FLEROVA, Lyudmila Nikolayevna; ZORUK,
Vladimir Luk'yanovich; SADYKOVA, F.Kh., dots., retsenzent;
KUKIN, G.N., prof., red.; GRACHEVA, A.V., red.

[Practical laboratory work on the study of materials for
the clothing industry] Laboratornyi praktikum po materialo-
vedeniiu shveinogo proizvodstva. [By] B.A.Buzov i dr. Mo-
skva, Legkaia industriia, 1964. 439 p. (MIRA 18:2)

FLEROVA, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PARSHINA, N.N., inzh.

Industrial testing of a knit jacket pattern developed by the
Moscow Technological Institute of the Light Industry. Nauch.
trudy MTILP no.29:158-161 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii shveytnogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

FLEROVA, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; BABAK, T.V., inzh.

Investigating the abrasion resistance of knit fabrics at various deformation degree. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.30:179-187 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii shveytnogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

SIMONOV, K.V.; BUGAYEV, N.F.; KORZHENEVSKIY, A.I.; FLEROVA, M.I.

Manufacture and testing of dolomite-magnesite brick with a resin binder. Ogneupory 30 no.4:1-8 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Simonov). 2. Zavod "Magnezit" (for Bugayev, Korzhenevskiy). 3. Chelyabinskii metallurgicheskii zavod (for Flerova).

BEKISHEV, Yu.A.; FLEROVA, M.I.

Use of refractory concretes and mixtures. Ogneupory 29 no.3:
127-131 '64 (MIRA 1783)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

FLEROVA, M. N.

"Study of the Surface Structure of Crystals by Means of Reflection of a Monochromatic X-Ray Beam," II, Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret Fiz., 10, No.2, 1940

Industrial Inst., Leningrad

FLEROVA, M. N.

X-Ray Spectroscopic Study of the Bending of Mica Crystals Using Johann's Spectrograph," Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret Fiz., 10, No.3, 1940

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
FLEEROVA, M. N.										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
C A										3									
<p>Influence of the chemical bond on x-ray absorption spectra. D. B. Gogoberidze and M. N. Flerova. <i>Uspekhi Khim.</i> 10, 780-803 (1941).—Review. The x-ray structures of simple and complex inorg. salts are discussed. F. H. Rathmann</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										ESTIMATED VALUE									
SIGNI SYMBOL										SIGNI SYMBOL									
SIGNI SYMBOL										SIGNI SYMBOL									

FLEROVA, M. N.

Bibliography. E. Pollard and V. Davidson. "Applied nuclear physics". Translated by M. N. Flerova under the editorship of L. A. Artsimovich. State Publication of Technico-Theoretical Literature 1947. 328 pp. publ. in 10,000 copies. P. 1186.

A five-page review of the book: Applied Nuclear Physics by E. Pollard and V. Davidson.

SO: Journal of Applied Chemistry (USSR) 21, No. 11 (1948).

FLEROVA, M. N.

USSR/Physics - X-Ray Applications

Aug 53

"Micro-Radiography and X-Ray Microscopy,"
D. B. Gorgoridze

Usp Fiz Nauk, Vol 50, No 4, pp 577-599

Reviews modern contact X-ray and electron X-ray microscopy and projective and diffractive X-ray microscopy, tested by author and associates E. Ye. Vaynshteyn and M. N. Flerova (ZhETF 10, Nos 1, 3, 8(1940)), and later "appropriated" by Americans (Barret, Metals techn. 12 (1945); W. J. Bond and Andrus, Amer Mineral 37 (1952)). Cites 43 references, mostly non-Soviet.

263T104

SPITSER, L.; FLEROVA, M.N. [translator]

Stellarator. Usp.fiz.nauk 71 no.2:327-338 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Nuclear fusion)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.; FLEROVA, M.P.

Establishing the proper time of the year for determining the stablest
position of the mean sea level. Trudy GOIN no.55:167-171 '60.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Oceanography)

FLEROVA, N.A.

Division of the Ordovician and Silurian in the northeastern subsidence
of the Baikal trough. Trudy VNIGRI no. 130:117-123 '59.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Baikal Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320009-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320009-9"

FLEROVA, Natal'ya Borisovna (1932-); VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.;
PAVLOVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Young masters of the land...] Molodye khoziaeva zemli.
Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1961. 46 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Direktor sovkhoza imeni Zoi Kosmodem'yanskoy Naro-
Fominskogo rayona (for Flerova).
(Naro-Fominsk District--State farms)

FLEROVA, N. L., Engineer

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Analysis of Stitching
Processes in the Machines for Hosiery Sewing."

29/6/50

Moscow Textile Inst

SC Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

The petroliferous Cambrian deposit of the Lena-Aldan basin
Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1941. 130 p.
maps (part fold.) (49-39550)

TN876.S5F55